

## THE INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning a delegation of Indians of the Ponca tribe, embracing Wagoppe, "The Whip," (principal chief) Gashowagoo, or "The Strong Walker," Michael Cerre, or "Wahkomo," the Hard Walker, Dishonickagah, or "The Lone Chief," Showabbee, or "The Threatening Clouds," and Pantungahgee, or "The Standing Buffalo," waited upon Charles E. Mix, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The tribe at the present time numbers between eight and nine hundred souls. The delegation was accompanied by its agent, Gen. J. B. Robertson, and by Henry Fontinelle and Francis Roy, interpreters. Shortly after their appearance, General Robertson spoke as follows:

"In accordance with instructions received from this office directing me to visit the Poncas, I have discharged that duty. (Turning to the Indians.) My children of the Ponca tribe, you will remember the tasks of the tribe which I made you a visit, that I informed you that your father at Washington had a kind word to speak to you. You will remember that I informed you that I would bring you to Washington to see your Great Father on business in which you are interested—to make some arrangement with the government by which you will be placed on an equal footing with other tribes. I am happy to inform you that you are now in the presence of your Great Father, to whom I am about to give you an introduction, with a full assurance on my part that he has the good of the Indians at heart; that he desires to make them comfortable. I hope you will listen to his counsel, and all will be right."

The Commissioner was then introduced to the Indians, shaking hands with them severally; after which he addressed them as follows:

"You are here this morning by the invitation of your Great Father. He had heard of your having expressed a desire to visit his numerous villages. That desire has been accorded to you. The Great Spirit has protected you upon your long journey, and it is my fervent hope that you will protect you while here and permit you to return to your friends. Now, I wish you to understand, and that distinctly, that the present interview is one more of ceremony than of business. I wish you to understand, also, that I understand perfectly well your condition at this time, and that the objects in inviting you to this city, on the part of your Great Father, is to enter into arrangements that will have a tendency to benefit you and your people. I wish you to understand, also, that upon you depends whether or not this arrangement is carried into effect. At a future date I shall be willing to receive any proposal that you have to make with reference to the objects contemplated, and, in that connection, I take this occasion to say to you that, whatever measures you may conceive necessary to the consummation of this object, you cannot remain in your present position. You have travelled a long distance. During the time occupied in that travel you have had an opportunity of seeing how your white brothers live, and let their mode and manner of living be impressed upon your minds, so that when you return to your villages you can inform your brothers how the white men live."

"In the arrangements to which I have referred I wish you to bear in mind that you must have a concentration of your people—that you must be as one village and one people. In common parlance you are termed tribes, and why? It is because of your condition, being that character that you require a father to protect, guide, and direct you."

Wagoppe, or "The Whip," replied that he would like very well to talk, but was not entirely ready just at that moment. The Commissioner then intimated that they might retire to their lodge for consultation, adding that they must continue while here in that lodge, and behave themselves properly towards their brothers—the Pawnees, the Pottawatomies, and the Sacs and Foxes.

The Pottawatomies also had an interview with the Commissioner. This tribe numbers about three thousand souls. The delegation consists of Mazhoe, Wahwahne, Wauabeh, or "White Skin," Ottawa, Nabskah, Sinemahewon, Wauaboh, or "White Boy," and Wauabehchank, or "White Crane." It was accompanied by Anthony J. Navarro, principal interpreter, and John T. Jones, assistant. The object of their visit is simply to represent to the government that they had had a talk with their people at home for the purpose of finding out what their standing is with the government, and how they stand in respect to former treaties.

The Commissioner told them that he understood perfectly well their condition at home, and did not require to be informed of it. He understood, too, that they did not represent the whole Pottawatomie tribe, but only the prairie branch of it. He should have administered a reprimand had it not happened that they met with Gen. Denver, and obtained his permission to come; but, as they were here, whatever good grounds of complaint they should present would be considered, and whatever remedy there was in his power should be applied for their relief.

## MOVEMENTS IN CHINA.

The *Courier des Etats Unis*, in its summary of late European news, says: "The latest news from China, under date of October 15, informs us that a council had been held at Hong-Kong, in which Baron Gros, Lord Elgin, Admiral Rigault de Genouilly and Seymour were present. A new incident has given fresh interest to matters in that quarter. A correspondence from St. Petersburg announces that Vice Admiral Putiatine having totally failed in his efforts near the coast of Peking to effect a commercial treaty, the entire Siberian and Pacific fleets have been placed at his disposal. In reference to this movement, L'Abbe du Nord says: 'China is too vast a country to remain longer closed against other nations, and especially against those which, from their proximity and commerce, must necessarily continue to have relations with that empire.' The dignity as well as the power of civilized nations forbid that they should remain indifferent spectators to this stolid exclusiveness of the court of Peking. The spirit of enterprise, now so active in Europe, clamorously demands that China should enter within its circle, and, as no very distant period, China should become the theatre of highly important events of the deepest interest to Europe."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Gen. Flobert, of the French artillery and a member of the Institute, has made a discovery by which the explosion of gunpowder in magazines may be prevented. It consists simply in mixing the gunpowder with coal dust. When the gunpowder is released through the sieve and the gunpowder resumes its original qualities. The experiment has been tried on a large scale with complete success. A magazine filled with gunpowder was mixed with set fire. "No explosion took place," says the *Moniteur de l'Armee*. "The gunpowder burned like any other combustible matter, as a torch in a jar, and the fire was extinguished with the common pump."

OREGON.—From a computation recently made, it is calculated there are in occupation 150,000 acres of improved, and 300,000 acres of unimproved lands in Oregon. The value of farms is estimated at \$5,000,000, and the total value of live stock at \$2,500,000. The total number of acres of land through the Cascade mountains, as computed by the surveyor general, is 7,055,553. Number of acres yet to be surveyed, 230,400. This land is all susceptible of cultivation. Extensive of this, there is east of the Cascade mountains a vast scope of country peculiarly adapted for grazing, which will probably be settled, become a separate Territory or State, as the case may be.

## THE WALKER EXPEDITION.—INTERESTING OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

We have been kindly permitted to place before our readers this morning the following letters from Commodore Paulding to the Navy Department, in which it will be perceived, that officer gives a brief but interesting account of the dispersion of the Walker expedition and of the sending home of its chief and his followers:

FLAG-SHIP "WABASH,"  
Off Aspinwall, Dec. 15, 1857.

Sir: My letter of the 12th inst. informed the department that I had broken up the camp of General Walker at Punta Arenas, dismissed his lawless followers, and sent them to Norfolk in the "Saratoga." The general came here with me, and will take passage in one of the steamers for New York, where he will present himself to the marshal of the district.

The department being in possession of all the facts in relation to Walker's escape with his followers from the vigilance of the officers of the government, and left our shores for the purpose of rapine and murder, and I saw no other way to vindicate the law and redeem the honor of our country than by dismissing and sending them home.

I could not regard Walker and his followers in any other light than as outlaws who had escaped from the vigilance of the officers of the government, and left our shores for the purpose of rapine and murder, and I saw no other way to vindicate the law and redeem the honor of our country than by dismissing and sending them home.

In doing so I am sensible of the responsibility that I have incurred, and confidently look to the government for my justification.

Regarding in its true light, the case appears to me a clear one; the points few and strong. Walker came to Punta Arenas from the United States, having, in violation of law, set on foot a military organization to make war upon a people with whom we are at peace. He landed there with armed men and munitions of war, in defiance of the guns of a ship-of-war placed there to prevent his landing.

With nothing to show that he acted by authority, he formed a camp, hoisted the Nicaraguan flag, called it the headquarters of the army of Nicaragua, and signed himself the commander-in-chief.

With this pretension, he claimed the right of a lawful government over all persons and things within sight of his flag. Without right or authority he landed fifty men at the mouth of the river Colorado, seized the fort of Castillo, on the San Juan, captured steamers and the goods of merchants in transit to the interior, killed men, and made prisoners of the peaceful inhabitants, sending to the harbor of San Juan del Norte some thirty or forty men, women, and children, in the steamer "Morgan."

In doing these things without the show of authority, they were guilty of rapine and murder, and must be regarded as outlaws and pirates. They have no claim to be regarded in any other light.

Humanity, as well as law and justice and national honor, demanded the dispersion of these lawless men. The remnant of the miserable beings who surrendered at Rivas were conveyed in this ship last summer to New York, and their sufferings are yet fresh in the memory of all on board.

Besides the sufferings that would necessarily be inflicted upon an innocent and unoffending people, these lawless followers of General Walker, misguidedly and deceived into a career of crime, would doubtless have perished in Central America, or their mutilated and festering bodies have been brought back to their friends at the expense of their country.

For the above reasons, which appear to my mind quite sufficient, I have dismissed and sent to the United States Gen. William Walker and his outlawed and piratical followers, and, for whatever action the government in its wisdom may think proper to pursue.

Captain Ommanney, of H. B. M. ship "Brenswick," offered to co-operate with me in removing the party from Punta Arenas; but, as they were my countrymen, I deemed it proper to decline the participation of a foreign flag.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
H. PAULDING,  
Flag Officer, Commanding Home Squadron.  
The Hon. Isaac Toucey,  
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

FLAG-SHIP "WABASH,"  
Off Aspinwall, Dec. 18, 1857.

Sir: I have ordered Capt. Engle to proceed to Washington, and place in your hands the despatches I have intrusted to his care. Any information that I may have omitted can be communicated by him.

I have the honor to recommend Capt. Engle to your high consideration as an officer who has no superior in the navy for skill and intelligence in the command of his ship.

The admirable discipline of the crew of the "Wabash" is creditable to him and to the navy.

The marines and seamen were landed at Punta Arenas under circumstances of great difficulty, whilst the ship, in a heavy sea, was rolling, her gunners to the water.

The work of getting out the boats and arming was attended with great labor and almost insuperable difficulty, yet everything was done in so seamless and skilful a manner that it was accomplished in the shortest possible time, without loss or accident.

Identical signals, to whom Captain Engle and myself are much indebted for his untiring zeal and industry, superintended the general duty of the ship, and when the marines and seamen were embarked in the "Fulton," took command and direction of the howitzer barges, and displayed them in their position in the harbor on the left of Walker's camp.

The maines of the squadron, commanded by Lieuts. Lewis and Payne, and three divisions of seamen from the "Wabash," with small arms, and commanded by Lieutenants Fairfax, Beaumont, and Paulding, landed and displayed in order of battle on the right and rear, all called into the skill and tactics of practical troops; amounting in number to about three hundred and fifty.

When these arrangements had been made, and the broadside of the "Saratoga" sprung to bear on the front, there was no chance of successful resistance.

Captain Engle proceeded to the camp, and in person presented any letter to General Walker, demanding the surrender of his arms and his embarkation with his followers, and saw the flag hauled down.

To the excellent discipline and fine bearing of the officers and men I am indebted in the performance of this most unpleasant service for the exemption of all casualty or accident. There was no one injured and no loss of any kind sustained.

No commanding officer ever supported by a body of officers and men in a manner more highly to command his admiration and respect.

Lieutenant Commanding Almy, of the "Fulton," performed his part of the service exceedingly well; he performed his duty to the letter, and under all circumstances.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
H. PAULDING,  
Flag Officer, Commanding Home Squadron.  
The Hon. Isaac Toucey,  
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Is't it singular? It strikes us as being more than ordinarily singular that the paper-money advocates of the other side still cling to their old dogmas, in the very teeth of the experience of the present age. California is the only State in the confederacy that has a purely metallic currency, and is the only one that has not been affected by the great financial revolution, and yet she is standing monthly drafts that would in less than a half year bankrupt any other State in the Union. These are facts, and yet the rag rascals declare it would be barbaric to fall back on a purely metallic currency.

(Sacramento Cal.) *Santa Journal*.

By C. W. BOTLER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE Sale of a Choice Collection of Rare Old Wines and Liquors by Catalogue.—On Tuesday morning, December 29th, commencing at 11 o'clock, I shall sell at my sales room, No. 101 Broadway, a rare collection of bottled Madeira, sherry, port, claret, and champagne wines, brandies, &c. whiskey, sweet oil, pickles, &c. &c.

The collection was made by one of the largest and most reliable houses in the city of New York, and embraces decidedly the purest and most rare assortment of really superior wines and liquors that has ever been offered at auction in the Washington market. Catalogues will be ready for distribution in a few days. The attention of connoisseurs is particularly invited to the "Tern" at sale.

C. W. BOTLER, Auctioneer.

THE above sale will be continued on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, without regard to weather, at which time the entire lot will be disposed of regardless of cost.

C. W. BOTLER, Auctioneer.

## NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC SIDE.

The exciting character of the intelligence from Nicaragua by the late arrival from the isthmus has diverted attention for the moment from the intelligence from California and the Pacific side generally.

The Northern Light brought from California 256 passengers, and a little over two millions of dollars in treasure to New York. The steamer from San Francisco brought down, in addition, \$400,000 for England, \$12,000 for New Orleans, and \$10,000 for Panama.

From the California papers we glean the following summary of events during the fortnight preceding the 9th instant:

The last fortnight has been free from any extraordinary event. We have been fortunately best for farmers and miners. Business in the city is generally considered "looking up."

A healthy tone pervades all classes, and it is doubtful if there is another city in the Union whose people at this crisis stand as firmly as do those of San Francisco. The late steamer from the East brought a very large number of passengers, and it is the general opinion here that a large addition to our population will be made during the next twelve months.

Ex-Treasurer Henry Bates has had another ineffectual trial for embezzling the public funds. It is openly charged that the jury was a packed one. Since the result of this second trial Bates has been granted a change of venue, on the ground that the people of Sacramento have been biased against him.

The miners in some parts of the State are becoming greatly disaffected at the presence of Chinamen. Those in the neighborhood of San Andreas, Calaveras county, lately met together and passed resolutions that after six months no Chinaman should be allowed to work in that neighborhood, either as the holder of a claim or employee of another for wages. A similar feeling is beginning to spread in other mining districts.

The Indians on some of the reservations in this State have made great improvement in the arts of civilization and industry. This is particularly the case with the Indians at the Nome Lake reservation. There, it is stated, the Indians, with the assistance of two white men, have seeded this fall about 300 acres of land; and before the season is over will have 2,000 acres of ground under cultivation, the proceeds of which will afford a bountiful supply for the Indians upon the reserve.

In the neighborhood of Coloma some grape vines have produced this year three crops of grapes; and some pear branches three crops of pears. Upon a plum tree were some branches twelve feet long of this year's growth.

On the 24th November the Evening Bulletin received by telegraph and published, Brigham Young's proclamation, declaring Utah Territory under martial law, and announcing his intention of preventing the United States troops from entering Salt Lake. We learn that companies are filling up for enlistment in the United States service, in case a call is made for troops on this State by the government, in several different counties. In San Francisco it is said that 1,500 men could be raised. It is known that two regiments are already prepared, on the least intimation of their services being wanted by government, to take the field.

OREGON.

The returns of the vote upon the constitution were not all in, but those received render it certain that the constitution had been adopted, that the slavery clause has been excluded, and that free negroes were denied the right to reside in the State. The election returns, so far as received, are embraced in the subjoined statement:

Counties.	Constitution.	Slavery.	Free negro.
Clatsop	496	225	98
Washington	265	238	85
Columbia	11	11	11
Wasco	55	55	55
Morrow	1,043	262	219
Lincoln	173	181	1,023
Clackamas	520	216	98
Emmets	157	87	83
Jackson	272	450	429
Josephine	445	139	150
Clatsop	54	21	20
Yamhill	295	249	78
Polk	360	360	250
Hood	227	176	76
Douglas	250	250	250
Lane	200	200	250
Total	5,948	2,184	1,447
Majorities	3,764	4,994	5,873

CHIEF.

Congress is still in extraordinary session, and progresses slowly with its labors. A law authorizing the raising of a loan of \$7,000,000, to complete the Valparaiso and Southern railroads, has been passed. Large grants have been made towards the erection of custom-houses, wharves, and other public works.

The works of the electric telegraph between Santiago and Talca are progressing, and will be completed in a short time.

The Chilean war-steamer *Esmeralda* had sailed under orders for Colima, for the purpose, it was surmised, of claiming an American vessel seized by the Bolivian authorities in the port of Santa Maria—the right of sovereignty of which is in dispute between Bolivia and Chile.

The affair of the seizure of the "Sportsman" is not yet settled by the American minister.

Nicaragua.

General Martinez has been elected President, only eight votes having been cast against him. The National Assembly met at Managua on the 8th instant, and President Martinez was duly inaugurated on the 15th.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.—The Indian Mutiny, *Gazette*, Price 25 cents.

The Buccaneers, or the Monarchs of the Main; by Walter Thornbury, esq. \$1.25.

Outram and Havelock's Persian Campaign; by Capt. G. H. Hunt, 75c. Highlanders; to which is prefixed a summary of Persian history, an account of various districts between England and Persia, and inquiry into the origin of the late war; by George Townsend, author of "Russell's Modern Europe." \$1.25.

Spectator in Both Hemispheres; by J. P. Taylor, esq., author of "China, Australia, and the Islands of the Pacific." \$1.25.

A Marriage in High Life; by Lady Scott, author of "Trevelyan." 35c.

The Upper Rhine and its Metropolis; illustrated by Alfred Fowler. Price \$6. (A magnificent book.)

A Manual of Domestic Medicine and Surgery; with a glossary of the terms used therein; by J. H. Walsh, P. R. C. S. Illustrated. \$2.

Just received by the last English steamer.

TAYLOR & MAURY'S

Bookstore, near 9th street.

Dec 30—31.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A meeting, preparatory to the meeting of the convention, to be held in this city on the 1st Monday of January next, will be held at the NATIONAL HOTEL, this (Wednesday) evening, at seven o'clock. As the measures to be discussed in this convention embrace the questions of banks and currency, which are now under the consideration of Congress, all persons, whether residents of this city or not, who are interested in railroad and banking, and especially members of Congress, are invited to attend, as an explanatory address will be delivered which it is believed will be interesting to them.

Dec 30—31.

LORD BYRON'S WORKS. 6 vols. Murray's

London edition, in purple calf binding, octavo. London. Green calf.

Keight's Fictional Shakespeare. 9 vols., octavo. London. Green calf.

The Stratford Shakespeare. 10 vols. London. In oak cases.

The Cabinet Shakespeare. 12 vols. London. Cloth gilt.

British Poets. 4 vols. London. Half calf.

Ross's Biographical Dictionary. 12 vols. London. Full calf.

Ross's Ancient History. 2 vols. London. Many maps; in half calf.

Burns's Histories. 3 vols. London. Half calf.

Don Quixote's Works. Boscawen's edition. 2 vols. London. Half calf.

Howell's History of the Inductive Sciences. 3 vols. London. Full calf.

Bulwer's Novels. 20 volumes. London. Green calf.

And many other standard works in fine bindings, imported from London by

FRANCIS TAYLOR.

Dec 30—31.

NOTICE.—The bills of our customers are all made out, and will be rendered between this and the 1st proximo, and those who are expected to pay them are requested to call on us to have them rendered can get them by calling at our store.

M. W. GALT & CO.

324 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th sts.

Dec 30—31.

St. Mary's School,

Baltimore, North Carolina.

Right Rev. Theo. Allison, D. D. Visitor; Rev. Alder Sanders, D. D., Rector.

THE thirty-second term of this school will commence on the 1st of January, 1858.

For a circular apply to the rectory.

RAILROAD, December 13, 1857.

Dec 29—31.

CARPENTERS WANTED at the Washington Theatre.

Our entire stock of shavings, which is very large and thoroughly seasoned.

One price only, marked in plain figures; consequently no purchase is overcharged.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing, may be relied on in all cases.

FRANCIS TAYLOR.

Dec 29—31.

CHARLES MACKAY.—The Poems and other works of this distinguished author for sale at

TAYLOR & MAURY'S

Bookstore, near 9th street.

Dec 29—31.

THE Board of Trustees of the Bank of the Metropolis.

We hereby, December 29, 1857.

of four per cent. for the last six months out a dividend

bank, to be paid to the stockholders on and after the 30th of January

next instant.

By order of the board:

ED. SMITH, Cashier.

Dec 29—31.

ARTICLES WE OFFER AT LOW PRICES.

All our entire stock of emeralds

Our entire stock of shavings, which is very large and thoroughly

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One price only, marked in plain figures; consequently no purchase

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